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of government directors on their boards. Again, in the case of municipal monopolies, he recommends that the cities should undertake the operation of such *quasi* public corporations as gas works and street railways.

As to trusts in general, Mr. Baker believes that many of their harmful results could be obviated by (1) the securing of legislation which would place the granting of charters to them in the hands of Congress, and not in the states; (2) the adoption of a system by which the accounts of all trusts should be made public; and the placing of government directors to represent the interests of the people on the boards of directors of all trusts.

While we cannot agree with the advisability of adopting certain of these remedies, still they are as the suggestions of a practical business man worthy of earnest thought.

Mr. Baker's book is not a legal discussion of the subject. The question of modern trusts is considered from the standpoint of a business man and student of economics, not from the point of view of a lawyer. However, to any student of public affairs, it is a work full of valuable material and helpful suggestion.

R. D. J.

REVIEW OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. By W. G. BULLITT. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company. 1899.

Such a small treatise attempting to go into principles, already so voluminously treated by so many eminent men, seems to us at first blush a rather bold, and, perhaps, unsuccessful effort. Such was our first impression until we had given Mr. Bullitt's work a more thorough inspection, and noted, with some surprise, the amount of truly scholarly work and research he had managed to condense into one small volume.

The pivotal point upon which this work swings and which its author so fondly defends in the face of a continually decreasing belief among *younger* members of the bar, is a power inherent in the *people* and the duty of the states to watch their rights closely and prevent a gradual absorption of powers where only certain ones are delegated by the Federal Government.

To fully sustain this point, and right successfully is it done, the author finds it necessary to trace certain principles found in our present government from their earliest infancy among our Anglo-Saxon ancestors.

Skillfully and rapidly he depicts the representative theory in the Anglo-Saxon family, husband representing all its members in the different gemots or gatherings, then down through English history until our own Articles of Confederation are drawn up and adopted. Here again our attention is forcibly called to the power of the people in that clause so familiar to us all, "each state retains its sover-

eighty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled." Later we are reminded that the object of the Constitutional Convention is to *amend* the Articles of Confederation; "not to do away with the old law, but to amend it so as to make it meet the needs and exigencies of the government."

This argument, historically produced up to this point, holds us by its precise neatness and overwhelming truth. From here the author plunges into the Constitution, and, seizing upon certain decisions, acts and precedents, shows us just how and where this reserve power left in the states has been curtailed and intrenched upon. A notable instance of this is his criticism of the case of *In re Neagle*, where, in speaking of the President's right to protect Justice Field when in the State of California, he says: "The claim that Neagle was obeying orders of the President in going with Justice Field to protect him, concedes that he was in the act of violating that provision of the Constitution that requires the United States to guarantee to the *states* republican forms of government and the exercise of their *police power*."

Another topic in this work, which lack of space does not permit us to treat more fully, is its discussion of prohibition against admitting states remotely separated from the union, the prohibition against buying or selling the sovereign title to territory and its inhabitants.

It is, however, with unusual force of argument and clear diction that an attack is justly made upon the Fifteenth Amendment, now so firmly imbedded in our Constitution, and which, although we may doubt the wisdom of, we cannot controvert. The arguments here, as elsewhere, are such that one, firmly opposed to the assertion, can find no flaw in the reasoning.

On the whole, we think that after a careful study of the recognized standard works on the Constitution we could recommend no work better adapted than Mr. Bullitt's for the broadening and dilating of ideas already gained, and enlarging the scope of the grasp on the questions it considers.

T. C.

FIRST STEPS IN INTERNATIONAL LAW. By SIR SHERSTON BAKER, Bart. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1899.

The recent war between the United States and Spain raised many questions of international law, which, owing to the vast commerce of the former nation were of peculiar interest to the people of England and the United States in particular, and it was owing to this that the present volume was given to the public.

The author in his preface clearly states that his purpose in writing was to present "a manual of international law, written in easy language and not too large a volume, which might meet with